A Letter ſent to Mr. Joſ. Clutton *the* 12*th of laſt Month, which he has not thought proper to anſwer, and therefore it is publiſh'd according to promiſe.*

Mr. Clutton,

A FEW Days ſince a Gentleman at a Coffee Houſe put a Book into my Hand, publiſh'd under your Name, and recommended to Queen Caroline of Great Britain; from which Recommendation, and the Title of the Book, I perſuaded myſelf I ſhould find a true and candid Relation in every Particular; for I cou'd not ſuggeſt, that a Perſon who made the leaſt Pretence to Sincerity, wou'd dare to recommend any thing as Truth to her Sacred Majeſty, that was not really ſo, beyond the Poſſibility of a Contradiction: But before I was got half thro' your Preface, to my great Surprize, I found theſe Words; "If any thing proves to be falſe, I declare myſelf ready "to acknowledge it." Where in plain Terms you contradict your ſelf; for if the Relation you have given to her Majeſty be true and candid, as in your Title-Page you aſſert, how is it poſſible that any thing in it can prove to be falſe? From whence I can draw no other Concluſion, but that you imagine if your Endeavours to impoſe upon the Queen and the Publick ſhou'd be diſcover'd, your making an Acknowledgment thereof will be a ſufficient Attonement for the Wickedneſs of your Intentions.

I ſhould not have given you this Trouble, had you not made Uſe of my Name in relating the Caſe of Mr. John Smith, at the two blue Poſts in Holborn; neither ſhould I have given you any Trouble on that Account had your Relation been true; but as it is not, I muſt beg leave to ſhew you wherein you have made a wrong Repreſentation of Facts. You ſay, that when I came to Mr. Smith, you were inform'd my Brother was in a Coach below, which he really was not, and I believe it would puzzle you much to find the Perſon who gave you that Information. As ſoon as I came into Mr. Smith's Room, where I found you and ſeveral other Perſons; you addreſs'd yourſelf to me, and ſaid, Friend Ward, I am glad thou art come, for Neighbour Smith is in a very bad way. I ask'd what was the Matter with him; to which you reply'd and ſaid, the Harſhneſs of thy Brother's Medicines have excoriated his Guts, and I have order'd him a Draught, and ſhall tell thee what it is; and you then nam'd Juice of Lemon and Salt of Wormwood, and nothing elſe: Whereupon you may remember I look'd very ſteadily in your Face, and ſaid, Mr. Clutton, do you really believe that Mr. Smith's Guts are excoriated? To which you anſwer'd, Yes, I believe his Guts are excoriated, and tending to a Mortification. To which I reply'd, ſomething ſharply, ſaying, and would you, Sir, preſcribe Juice of Lemon and Salt of Wormwood to a Perſon in ſu h a Condition? Upon which you, Sir, and not I, as you have by Miſtake ſet forth, to uſe your own Words, very ſhyly took a haſty leave, and went away, which I can prove by Mr. Smith himſelf, and the concurrent Deſtimony of ſeveral Perſons that were in the Room, where I ſtaid ſome Time after you were gone, and told Mr. Smith, who complained of a great Pain in his Side, that he muſt have it well rubb'd; but he ſaid he could not bear it; but I laid my Hand upon him, and told him he muſt bear it, and I did rub it; and after I had rubb'd him a little, he ſaid he had Eaſe; after which he took the Drop my Brother had order'd him, which gave him two or three plentiful Stools; and when I went to ſee him next morning, I found him up, and he walk'd about his Room, and in a few days got Abroad; which you, Mr. Clutton, very well know to be true, though you have been ſo diſingenuous as to give another Account of it. There are ſeveral other Miſrepreſentations in this Caſe which don't ſo much concern me, I ſhall therefore leave Mr. Smith to anſwer you himſelf.

You declare yourſelf a profeſs'd Chymiſt, which I do not pretend to; but I believe I was a Dabbler in that Art before you knew your right Hand from your left. I went through a Courſe almoſt forty Years ago, under old Mr. Wilſon, one of the Fathers of your Profeſſion, and I had been a Dabbler in it long before; and you may remember, Sir, that, not many Years ago, both you and I, and ſeveral other Perſons, attended a Courſe of Chymiſtry perform'd by that very learned and moſt judicious Phyſician Dr. Shaw, now reſident at Scarborough, aſſiſted by the ingenious and facetious Mr. Hauksbee, and the Lectures that were then read have ſince been printed. And though, Sir, I am no profeſs'd Chymiſt, as you pretend to be, nor ſerv'd an Apprenticeſhip to learn to put Greek Names to Engliſh Roots and Plants, yet I believe I can ſolve a Problem in Euclid as well, and give as clear a Demonſtration of what is true or falſe, as you can; and notwithſtanding what you ſay, I know by Experience on my own Body, that my Brother's Remedies, though they ſometimes have great Struggles with viſcous and other Humours they meet with in the Blood, in ſome Conſtitutions, yet when thoſe Humours are ſeparated and carried off, they are ſo friendly and agreeable to human Nature, that they may be taken in Quantity, and for Conſtancy, not only without Prejudice, but with great Benefit and Advantage, of which I could give Inſtances in many beſide myſelf, but ſhall only mention one: A Youth about ſix or ſeven Years of Age, Son to a Gentleman of good Quality and great Fortune, who was diſtemper'd in his Body, and had all the Aſſiſtance that could be adminiſter'd in regular Practice, by ſuch as have the Reputation to be able and experienced Phyſicians, without Succeſs; and at length he took my Brother's Remedies, and was reliev'd thereby; after which he took four Pills and two Drops each Day for ten Days running: And as you, Sir, poſitively aſſert in your Book, that you have diſcover'd the component Principles of my Brother's Pills, and have given Directions in what Proportion to make them, if you have any Sincerity in you, I deſire you will give a Teſtimony of it, by entring the Liſt with me in what I ſhall propoſe, for a Satisfaction to the Publick, which is, That you make choice of one or more Perſons of your own, or any other Profeſſion, and I will do the ſame, and a number of Pills ſhall be made in their Preſence, of what you confidently aſſert are the component Principles of my Brother's Pill, in the ſame Proportion as you have preſcrib'd in your Book, one of which Pills ſhall be taken by you, and at the ſame time I will take a double Quantity of my Brother's Pill, in a convenient Place for us both, and the Gentlemen appointed ſhall attend the Operation, and as ſoon as one Doſe is work'd off, we will repeat another, till the Gentlemen ſay they are ſatisfied with the Experiment, by which the Publick may have ſome Demonſtration whether your Aſſertions be true or falſe; and if you refuſe this Propoſitions I will ſay you are a Deceiver, and the truth is not in you; and that your Book, inſtead of being a true and candid Relation, &c. is a malicious Invective, publiſh'd with a View only to promote your own unrighteous Mammon, and to aſperſe an innocent Perſon, who ſpends his Time and his Income in relieving and aſſiſting the Diſtreſs'd and afflicted.

I ſhall give you two or three Days to conſider of this, and to give me your Anſwer; and if I hear not from you in that time, I will publiſh it to the World, who am

Your old Friend and Acquaintance,

WILLIAM WARD.

Friend WARD,

SO long as thy *Letter* ſent to me, being only in writing, could be ſeen by none but thoſe to whom either Thou or I ſhould ſhew it, I did not *think* it needful, or even *proper*, to give myſelf the trouble of returning thee any *Anſwer*. But ſince Thou haſt publiſhed it to the world in a News-paper, common juſtice requires me to defend myſelf, in the ſame publick manner, againſt this odd medley of folly and malice.

The firſt Cavil thou raiſeſt, is againſt thoſe words in the *Preface* to my late Book, *If any thing proves to be falſe, I declare myſelf ready to acknowledge it*; 'where '(ſay'ſt thou) in plain terms you contradict yourſelf; for 'if the *Relation* you have given be *true and candid*, as 'in your Title page you aſſert, how is it poſſible that 'any thing in it can prove to be *falſe?*' — This *contradiction*, the product only of thy Logic, is eaſily cleared up. The Title of my Book is *A true and candid relation of the good and bad Effects of Joſhua Ward's Pill and Drop, exhibited in ſixty-eight Caſes*, &c. Concerning which I declare in my *Preface*, 'As I will in 'no caſe relate any thing, which I don't believe to be 'true, ſo, on the other hand, if any thing proves to be 'falſe, I declare myſelf ready to acknowledge it. The 'Facts related I have partly been Eye and Ear-witneſs 'to; or received them upon very ſufficient Teſtimony.' The words *if any thing proves to be falſe*, cannot poſſibly be meant by me of any *Fact* to which I declare myſelf to have been an *Eye-witneſs*; in which indeed if any circumſtance ſhould *prove to be falſe*, my *Relation* of that *Fact* could not be *true and candid*. But as to thoſe *Facts* which I only heard related, or received in writing from others, whoſe *teſtimony* I thought *very ſufficient*; if any circumſtance, either trivial, or material, ſhould hereafter be found *falſe*, my *Relation* notwithſtanding would be *true and candid*, if delivered exactly as I myſelf had received it. There may be a *true and candid Relation* of a *Relation uncandid* and *falſe*; which I wonder ſhould ſeem a myſtery to One who pretends to be acquainted with *Euclid*. The *falſeneſs* and *uncandidneſs* is entirely imputable to the firſt *Relation*, and not at all to the faithful repetition of it. However, if thou canſt produce any one inſtance of *falſhood* in any of the *Caſes*, I promiſe to give thee a direct anſwer.

To thy obſervation on my words thou addeſt thus, 'From whence I can draw no other Concluſion, but that 'you imagine if your endeavours to impoſe upon the 'Queen and the Publick ſhould be diſcovered, your ma'king an acknowledgement thereof, will be a ſufficient at'tonement for the **wickedneſs of your Inten'tions.**' A man leſs converſant with *Euclid*, if a little more charitable, would certainly have been able to *draw* ſome *other Concluſion* than this, which deſerves an Anſwer of another kind, at another time and place. Let this ſuffice at preſent, That had I been ever legally convicted of any *forgery*, or fled from the juſtice of my country; or had I, like ſome Quacks, of whom I have heard, under pretence of relieving and curing the poor, taken of the rich ſixty four thouſand three hundred times more than the prime coſt of my medicines, even tho' they did more hurt than good; I own, I might juſtly have been ſuſpected of *Endeavours to impoſe upon the Queen and the Publick:* but as none of thoſe Caſes, I thank God, have been mine, I ſhall humbly leave it to her Majeſty and the Publick, to form a judgment concerning the *wickedneſs* of my *intentions*, or of thoſe of my Antagoniſts.

The next Paragraph relates to my Account (pag. 16.) of meeting thee at my neighbour *Smith*'s; as to which thou ſay'ſt, 'You ſay, that when I came to Mr. Smith, 'you were informed my Brother was in a coach below, 'which he really was not; and I believe it would puzzle 'you much to find the perſon who gave you that Informati'on.'—Suppoſe, *he really was not* there, as thou ſay'ſt, how does this affect me, who only ſay that I was ſo *informed?* And ſuppoſe, either that *it would puzzle me, at this diſtance of time, to find the perſon who gave that information*; or that I would not diſcover him to thee, if I could find him; on either ſuppoſition, would the miſtake about thy *Brother* render my *Relation of the good and bad effects of his Pill and Drop* neither *true*, nor *candid?* But to undeceive thee, the perſon was my neighbour MASON the Surgeon, whom thou ſaweſt there with me.

As to the Circumſtances that follow, I believe thou haſt related them as near the matter, as can reaſonably be expected conſidering the length of time ſince, 'till thou comeſt to the *Juice of Lemon, and Salt of Wormwood*; to thy objection againſt which, thou falſly repreſenteſt me as returning no anſwer, but immediately *taking a haſty leave*. Whereas, in anſwer to thy objection, I uſed ſome argument to make thee underſtand the nature of that *Juice* when neutralized with the Alkaly of the *Salt of Wormwood*, it being then a known Specifick for the inflammation of the ſtomach and guts, which was the Patient's Caſe, cauſed very evidently, in my opinion, by the excoriating quality of thy Brother's *Pills and Drop*. And I appeal to the Phyſicians of this city for the reaſonableneſs of the preſcription, both of the *Clyſter* and of the *Draught* which I ſent the Patient.

But I am much ſurprized at thy aſſertion and denial, which follow in theſe words. 'Upon which [my objecting to the Limon juice] 'you, Sir, and not I, as you 'have by miſtake ſet forth, *very ſhyly took a haſty leave*, 'and went away; which I can prove by Mr. Smith him'ſelf, and the concurrent Teſtimony of ſeveral Perſons 'that were in the room.'—This I ſay is abſolutely falſe; as to my neighbour *Smith*, he is too much intereſted in the affair of *Pill and Drop*, to be admitted as a competent witneſs; and to *the concurrent teſtimony of* the *ſeveral* other *perſons*, I may poſſibly have ſomewhat to ſay, when I know who they are.

In confirmation of thy ſtaying behind me, thou ſubjoineſt, 'I ſtaid ſome time after you were gone, and told Mr. 'Smith, who complained of a great pain in his ſide, that 'he muſt have it well rubb'd; but he ſaid he could not 'bear it; but I laid my hand upon him, and told him 'he muſt bear it, and I did rub it; and after I had rubb'd 'him a little, he ſaid he had eaſe.' ——— Hadſt thou troubled the publick with theſe *rubbing* circumſtances only to prove that thou ſtay'dſt behind me at Neighbour Smith's, nothing could poſſibly be more ridiculouſly impertinent: for by the very ſame circumſtances, I ſhall preſently as ſtrongly prove, that I ſtayed after thee. But I fear the chief aim here was to inſinuate, that the patient's ailment was pleuretick, and that thy brother's medicines did not occaſion, but remove it. They don't uſe to give a pain and ſwelling in the *ſide*, but in the *ſtomach and belly*, which they had done to Neighbour *Smith*'s, as related by me *pag.* 9. And I was ſtill in the room when thou talkedſt to him in a low voice; and I overheard the diſcourſe about *rubbing*, &c. juſt as thou relateſt it, excepting only that thou haſt ſubſtituted *ſide* inſtead of *ſtomach*.

Thou proceedeſt, 'After which he took the Drop my 'Brother had order'd him.'—By *after which*, the reader will almoſt neceſſarily underſtand *immediately after which rubbing and eaſe*. But this was not ſo: for I law thee giving directions to the good woman who attended the patient, and then in a *ſhy haſty* manner thou wenteſt out of the room, and after thou wert gone, I ſaw her put ſomewhat into a glaſs to give him; and then took my leave as related *pag.* 16. That this was thy Brother's *Drop* I cannot believe; it being highly improbable, that a perſon who was but juſt eaſed a little from ſuch violent pains, would ſo ſoon venture to take again that very preſcription which had occaſioned them. And I have been informed, that he took an oily draught that night, which was very proper to lubricate his excoriated ſtomach and bowels. My neighbour MASON, the Surgeon, was preſent with me all the time, and ſaw and heard what paſſed: and we both waited

speak to thee after thou hadst done with the patient, but thy *hasty* departure allowed us no opportunity.

The concluſion of this long ſentence, which to anſwer the more particularly and plainly, I have divided into three parts, is the moſt odd and ſurpriſing of all: 'Which gave him two or three plentiful Stools; and 'when I went to ſee him next morning, I found 'him up, and he walk'd about his room, and in a few 'days got abroad; which you, Mr. Clutton, very well 'know to be true, though you have been ſo diſingenu-'ous as to give another Account of it.' —— If by *which* thou meaneſt all the particulars mentioned juſt before, and by *know knew*, (both which the ſenſe ſeems to require) then thy aſſertion is falſe as to three of them: for I *knew* nothing of the *plentiful ſtools*, of thy going *to ſee him next morning*, or of his *walking about his room*: I had heard indeed, that he *got abroad in a few days*. If thy meaning be, that I *now very well know* theſe things *to be true*, becauſe thou haſt in thy Letter told me them; I muſt declare, that I am ſo far from *knowing* them, that I do not ſo much as *believe* them *to be true* on that account. But be thy words, or thy meaning what they will, thy acculation is groundleſs, that I *have been ſo diſingenuous as to give another Account of it*. Of IT? Of what? if thou meaneſt of all the particulars, or of any one, it is equally falſe; ſince I have given no *Account* at all concerning any of them. I have faithfully related what I ſaw and heard at the houſe; and there my *Account* ends

I have now gone through one half of thy long *Letter*: and have cleared myſelf both of the contradiction, and of the two falſehoods charged upon me: which whole charge, had it been true, would not have at all affected the ſubject in diſpute, viz. *the bad effects* of thy Brother's Medicines. For how could it prove them to be leſs pernicious, hadſt thou proved that the *Preface* of my Book contradicted the Title-page, that thy *Brother was not in a coach below*, and that thou ſtayedſt above after I was gone? The FIVETY CASES muſt remain in the very ſame ſituation, intirely unaffected by any of thoſe trivial and foreign circumſtances. Thy inſiſting on which circumſtances only, is a tacit acknowledgment, that, altho' thou thought'ſt it neceſſary to take ſome publick notice of my Book, yet thou could'ſt not invalidate any of thoſe CASES related in it, nor had'ſt any thing more material and pertinent to object againſt it. This is fully confirmed by the remaining half of thy *Letter*, in which thou inſiſteſt on things, if poſſible, more immaterial and impertinent: from returning any anſwer to which I might therefore very juſtly be excuſed. However, for once I will not decline the task; tho' I ſhall hardly ever undertake the like for the future.

I cannot imagine to what purpoſe thou ſay'ſt, in the beginning of the third paragraph, 'I believe I was a 'Dabbler in that Art [Chymiſtry] before you knew your 'right hand from your left; I went through a Courſe al-'moſt forty years ago, under old Mr. Wilſon'; unleſs it be to inform the readers, that thou art advanced in years, and much older than myſelf. And yet this ſeems to have been altogether needleſs, ſince they would very probably conclude this long Letter, ſo full of words, particularly about thyſelf, and ſo empty of things, to be no other than the effect of the talkativeneſs of declining age.

I was very glad to read the true teſtimony thou beareſt in the following lines, 'You may remember, Sir, that 'not many years ago, both you and I, and ſeveral other 'perſons, attended a Courſe of Chymiſtry perform'd by 'that very learned and moſt judicious Phyſician Dr. Shaw, 'now reſident at Scarborough, aſſiſted by the ingenious 'and facetious Mr. Hawksbee, &c.' As to the latter, I have no occaſion to ſay any thing, and therefore ſhall not, as I would not unneceſſarily, leſſen thy opinion of his *ingenuity* and *facetiouſneſs*: but I fear thou wilt not entertain the ſame opinion of the *learning* and *judiciouſneſs* of the Doctor; when I have aſſured thee, that he examined the Principles of thy *Brother's Pills*, at my houſe, a few weeks ago; and was intirely of my opinion, that the *red pill* is Arſenick and Glaſs of Antimony.

To thy ſneer upon my Profeſſion, that I have 'ſerv'd 'an apprenticeſhip to learn to put Greek names to Eng-'liſh Roots and Plants', I ſhall only replie, That ſince thou pretendeſt to act as a kind of Sub-practicioner under thy Brother, a little more knowledge of the *Engliſh names of Roots and Plants* would not have been amiſs to have ſupplied thy deficiency in the *Greek names*. —— That thou canſt 'ſolve a Problem in Euclid as well, and give 'as clear a Demonſtration of what is true or falſe,' as I can, I ſhall not denie: yet I cannot but obſerve, that thy way of reaſoning in this *Letter*, does not ſeem to favour much of *Euclid*; and that thy not endeavouring to prove any of the CASES to be *falſe*, is next to *a demonſtration* that thou apprehendeſt they are all *true*.

To prove the goodneſs of thy *Brother's* Medicines, thou ſay'ſt, 'I know by experience on my own body'; as if it were reaſonable to take thy bare word for that *experience* in their favour, any more than mine to their diſadvantage. But what doſt thou *know by thy own experience?* Thou wilt anſwer, 'That my Brother's Reme-'dies, though they ſometimes have great ſtruggles with 'viſcous and other Humours they meet with in the blood, 'in ſome conſtitutions, yet when thoſe Humours are 'ſeparated and carried off, they are ſo friendly and agree-'able to human Nature, that they may be taken in Quan-'tity, and for Conſtancy, not only without prejudice, 'but with great benefit and advantage.' Hadſt thou joined to thy *Chymiſtry* and *Geometry* a little knowledge of *human nature*, thou wouldſt have known, that when the *viſcous and other humours are carried off*, the body has no manner of occaſion for Medicines, but only for proper food and aliment. And as ſuch, were it not too ridiculous, one might imagine thou didſt recommend thy *Brother's Remedies*, when thou ſayſt *they may be taken* IN QUANTITY *and* FOR CONSTANCY, *with great benefit and advantage*. And indeed the price, about a crown for a grain and half, at which thy *Brother* ſells them, is one property which may poſſibly recommend them as the moſt elegant food to perſons of great quality and fortune.

To confirm the truth of what thou haſt aſſerted concerning *the great benefit* of taking them *in quantity and for conſtancy*, thou telleſt us of 'a Youth (another perſon would have called him a *child*) 'about ſix or ſeven years 'of age, who was diſtempered in his body, and had the 'aſſiſtance of ſuch as have the reputation to be able and 'experienced Phyſicians, without ſucceſs, but was re-'liev'd by thy Brother's Remedies; after which he took 'four Pills and two Drops each day for ten days running.' Upon which I obſerve, that, contrary to my method in the FIVETY CASES, thou mentioneſt no name either of Patient, or Phyſician, which effectually prevents all inquiry; nor ſo much as telleſt us the *Youth's diſtemper*: that he did not take ſo many *Pills* and *Drops* a day 'till AFTER he was *relieved* by the *Remedies*: and that thou doſt not ſpecifie what kind of *Pills* they were which were taken in ſo plentiful a manner. This laſt circumſtance was very neceſſary to be mentioned; becauſe thy *Brother* may have ſeveral ſorts of *Pills*, three of which I have diſcovered, of different colours, blue, purple, and red, which I have deſcribed from p. 106, to the end; and I cannot imagine that thou meaneſt any of thoſe *Pills*; four of which, I am well aſſured, contain above four grains of Arſenick, beſides two of Glaſs of Antimony, and a little Cobalt, which is more than enough to kill the ſtrongeſt man in the world.

To *give a teſtimony* of my *Sincerity* in my diſcovery of *the component Principles* of theſe *Pills*, I am challenged by thee to *enter the Liſt* with thee in the following Propoſal. 'You ſhall make choice, (ſay'ſt thou) of one or 'more perſons of your own, or any other Profeſſion, and 'I will do the ſame: and a number of Pills ſhall be made 'in their preſence, of what you confidently aſſert are the 'component Principles of my Brother's Pills, in the ſame 'proportion as you have preſcribed in your Book; one of 'which Pills ſhall be taken by you, and at the ſame time I 'will take a double quantity of my Brother's Pill, in a con-'venient place for us both, and the Gentlemen appointed 'ſhall attend the operation; and as ſoon as one Doſe is 'work'd off, we will repeat another, till the Gentlemen 'ſay they are ſatisfied with the Experiment; by which 'the Publick may have ſome Demonſtration whether 'your Aſſertions be true or falſe.' Had this Challenge been ſent by a ſtranger, I ſhould have taken no notice of it, as concluding that it muſt needs come from one, *the viſcous humours in* whoſe *blood* had not been *carried off* by thy *Brother's Remedies*, and who continued more *diſtemper'd* in brain, than the *Youth* thou ſpeak'ſt of was *in body*. But ſince it comes from an old acquaintance, who profeſſes to underſtand *Euclid*, I will give it a ſerious examination. —— 1. In the firſt place, thou propoſeſt, that the *Pills* which I am to take *ſhall be made of what I aſſert are the component Principles of* thy *Brother's*, *in the preſence* of choſen Inſpectors: but thou propoſeſt no way whereby to make it evident to them, that thy Doſe ſhall be *made* of the very ſame *component Principles*, and in the very ſame quantity, with thoſe *Pills* adminiſter'd to the perſons in the FIVETY CASES. 2. And therefore the next part of thy Propoſal as to thy taking of a *double quantity* of thy Brother's, is altogether fallacious. For ſuppoſing, that thou meaneſt what thy words do not ſufficiently expreſs, *double* in weight, as well as number; yet how ſhall it be made clear to the Inſpectors, that thoſe *Pills* contain *double* the weight of thoſe very ingredients of which thy *Brother's Pills* are generally compoſed, when they may be made up of other ingredients, and yet retain the very ſame appearance, bulk, and weight? 3. The propoſed *repetition* of the *Doſe* ſtill *as one* has been *work'd off*, *'till the Gentlemen ſay they are ſatisfied with the experiment*, muſt either be impracticable, or to no purpoſe: the former, if either of us die, or be rendered extremely ſick by the firſt doſe; the latter, let the event be what it will, ſince *the Gentlemen* can never be rationally *ſatisfied* with it. 4 For *by* this *Experiment*, *the Publick* cannot poſſibly *have* any *Demonſtration whether* my *Aſſertions be true or falſe*, as thou ſay'ſt it *may* My *Aſſertions* are, that the main ingredient of thy *Brother's Pills* are *Arſenick*, &c. Suppoſe then I take a *Pill* or two compoſed in publick of *Arſenick*, and thou takeſt a *double quantity* of *Pills* compoſed in private, which thou ſay'ſt are thy Brother's *Pills*: how can the effects of theſe two Doſes upon thee and me, *demonſtrate* the truth or falſehood of my *Aſſertions* concerning the ingredients of three ſorts of thy Brother's *Pills*, when there is no proper evidence that thou haſt really taken any of them? No Such *Demonſtrations* as this are to be met with in *Euclid*. 5. But ſuppoſing that the *truth* or *falſehood* of my *Aſſertions* could be *demonſtrated* by this *Experiment*; it could not poſſibly *give* any *teſtimony* of my *Sincerity* in thoſe *Aſſertions*; which if I believed to be really true, my *Sincerity* muſt be the ſame, whether they proved to be *true* or *falſe*. Such an Experiment would indeed be a ſufficient *teſtimony* of my *Simplicity*, tho' not of my *Sincerity*. In ſhort, thou propoſedſt this *Experiment* merely to amuſe the Publick, knowing at the ſame time, that I could not conſent to it, nor thou thyſelf agree to make it in a fair and equal way. To do which, it is neceſſary, that thy Doſe of *Pills* ſhould be compoſed in the preſence of the Inſpectors, as well as mine. But to this thou wilt never conſent, becauſe it would diſcover the pretended ſecret; nor can I conſent to take the Doſe propoſed, leſt I ſhould be guilty of ſelf-murther.

Notwithſtanding all this, thou concludeſt this wild *Propoſal* in this triumphant manner, 'And if you re-'fuſe this Propoſition, I will ſay you are a Deceiver, 'and the truth is not in you:' that is, in other words, *If you refuſe* to run the riſque of poiſoning yourſelf with *Arſenick*, *I will ſay* you deſigned to *deceive* the Publick, by warning them againſt the *Arſenick* in my *Brother's Pills*. 'And that your Book, inſtead of being *A true* 'and candid Relation, &c. is a malicious Invective:' i. e. if you won't conſent to ſwallow a doſe of poiſon, *your Book is a malicious Invective*. If this way of talking be the conſequence of ſtudying *Euclid*, a man had better let him alone. However, without pretending to the ſpirit of prophecy, I will venture to foretell, that thou wilt not, for thy own ſake, except very privately, *ſay* theſe terrible things concerning me.

To aggravate the *wickedneſs of my intentions* in this *malicious Invective*, as thou termeſt it, thou addeſt, 'Pub-'liſh'd with a View only to promote your own unright-'eous Mammon, and to aſperſe an innocent Perſon, who 'ſpends his Time and his Income in relieving and aſſiſt-'ing the diſtreſs'd and afflicted.' —— My readineſs to promote the *Pill* and *Drop*, contrary to my own intereſt, while I thought them good, as mentioned in pag 3 of my Book, ſufficiently clears me from thy imputation of publiſhing it *to promote* my *own unrighteous mammon*. — Nor have I therein *aſperſed* any *innocent perſon*, but only given many true Relations of the hurt done by ſuch bold and ignorant practice, in order to ſecure the world from receiving more. —— In what manner he *ſpends his time*, I know not: but one may be certain, from the following Calculation, that he does not *ſpend his income in relieving and aſſiſting the diſtreſs'd and afflicted*.

When he returned to England from his Travels, I believe thou wilt own, that he had no clear *income* from any eſtate, either real, or perſonal. His whole *income* then muſt ariſe from the ſucceeding ſale of *Pill* and *Drop*; which indeed has been a noble one. For in a Paper publiſhed by him, and reprinted in my Book pag. 28, &c. he boaſts, that *in* 9 *months* he *had given* his *Remedies to* 20,000 *perſons*; according to which account, he may very juſtly be ſuppoſed to have adminiſtered them at leaſt to 50,000, in two years time. And if every patient, one with another, took only 6 Pills, or 6 Drops, they will amount to 300,000: and if only one perſon in three pay'd for them (leſs we cannot well ſuppoſe, ſince one Great Man very lately pay'd 250 l. for 1000) there will be 100,000 pay'd for; which, at 5 s. each, come to 25,000 l. — And if he gave only *Pills*, the Materials at prime coſt do not, I think, coſt above * 25 s. I do not forget the Hoſpital; but ſuppoſe That is more than ſupported by the generous ſubſcriptions of above 100 of the Nobility and Gentry, whoſe names have been publiſhed.

So that upon the whole it apppears, that there is a clear *Income* of very near 12,500 l. a year, ſay'd to be *ſpent in relieving and aſſiſting the diſtreſs'd and afflicted*. To demonſtrate to the world, that this has been really ſo *ſpent*, ſeems to be incumbent upon thee: but that thou wilt find it *a Problem* much more difficult to *ſolve* than any *in Euclid*, is the opinion of

Thy Old Friend and Acquaintance,

Holborn 5th mo. *3d.* 1736. JOSEPH CLUTTON.

		s.	d.
* White Arſenick 29 ounces	——	0	4.
Glaſs of Antimony 14 ounces ½	—	0	10.
Zaffre 2 ounces	—— ——	0	1 ½
45 ounces ½ or 21,840 Gr.		1	3 ½.

If one grain and ½ make one *Pill*, there will be 16,380 for 15 *d.* ½. which is above 1000 for 1 *d.* or 300,000 for 300 pence, which make 25 s.

BRITISH MUSEUM